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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	TRACIE L. BROWN (CABN 184339) THOMAS E. STEVENS (CABN 168362) Assistant United States Attorney 450 Golden Gate Ave., Box 36055 San Francisco, California 94102 Telephone: (415) 436-7200 Fax: (415) 436-7234 E-Mail: Tracie.Brown@usdoj.gov Thomas.Stevens@usdoj.gov Attorneys for Plaintiff  UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION
13 14 15 16 17	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  Plaintiff,  V.  No. CR 09-0850 VRW  GOVERNMENT'S TRIAL  MEMORANDUM  V.
17 18 19 20	PASQUALE IANNETTI,  Defendant.  Defendant.
21	Pursuant to the Court's pretrial scheduling order filed May 14, 2010, the United States
22	respectfully submits this Trial Memorandum, briefly setting forth the legal basis for the charges
23	and anticipated evidence, and addressing anticipated evidentiary and legal issues.
24	I. <u>Legal Basis for the Charges</u> .
25	The Defendant is charged with eight counts of mail fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C.
26	§ 1341, and seven counts of wire fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343. All charges are based
27 28	on the Defendant's sale of counterfeit art from his gallery in Union Square.
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## II. Anticipated Evidence.

The United States expects to present the following evidence proving that the Defendant engaged in a scheme to defraud his customers by knowingly selling counterfeit prints of Spanish artist Joan Miró, using both the mails and interstate wire transmissions in the course of the scheme to defraud:

### A. Relationship Between Bonfiglioli and the Defendant.

Documentary evidence and testimony will establish that there was both a financial relationship and a friendship between the Defendant and unindicted co-schemer Elio Bonfiglioli. For example, multiple consignment contracts show the consignment of Miró pieces from Bonfiglioli to the Defendant. Further, inventory cards used by the Defendant in his gallery show consignment of the same Miró pieces from the Defendant to his gallery, reflecting a substantially higher acquisition cost than in the consignment contracts. The government will also present bank records (and possibly a summary exhibit) showing payments from the Defendant to Bonfiglioli pursuant to the consignment contracts.

In addition to these records, the government will present the English language transcript of a wiretapped Italian language conversation between Bonfiglioli and the Defendant. This conversation, in which Bonfiglioli and the Defendant talk to each other as old friends, not merely as individuals involved in arm's length business transactions, demonstrates the Defendant's knowledge that he, Bonfiglioli, and Oswald Aulestia-Bach were involved in the distribution of counterfeit artwork. The government will also present testimony from the Defendant's former employees regarding the Defendant's relationship with Bonfiglioli. Finally, the government will present testimony regarding surveillance of the Defendant with Bonfiglioli in San Francisco on November 9 and 10, 2007.

### B. <u>Statements as to Authenticity of the Miró Prints.</u>

The government will present "Appraisal and Authenticity Reports" issued by the Defendant's gallery (some of which are signed by the Defendant himself), and the Defendant's gallery's website representation that all artwork is "guaranteed to be genuine." The Defendant's employees are expected to testify that the Defendant was the only person who determined

authenticity of the artwork sold in the gallery.

# C. The Acquisition and Purchase of The Print Labeled Inventory No. 51954.

The government will present testimony and photographs from surveillance performed in Italy on November 3, 2007, where the *Carabinieri* (Italian law enforcement officers) observed and photographed Bonfiglioli holding a Miró print while an individual known as Oswald Aulestia-Bach appeared to forge Miró's signature.

The government will then present testimony and photographs from surveillance performed at Kennedy Airport on November 4, 2007, where U.S. law enforcement officers stopped Bonfiglioli and his traveling companion as they entered the United States. During that stop, law enforcement officers found in Bonfiglioli's luggage consignment contracts between Bonfiglioli and the Defendant, as well as the same Miró print that Aulestia-Bach had signed with Bonfiglioli in Italy the day before (among other items). U.S. Postal Inspector Matthew Carlson placed the date and his initials in invisible ink on the prints in Bonfiglioli's possession.

The government will then present business records and testimony relating to U.S. Postal Inspector Marius Greenspan's December 24, 2007 undercover purchase of the same Miró print that Aulestia-Bach had signed with Bonfiglioli in Italy on November 3, 2007, and that Postal Inspector Carlson initialed on November 4, 2007. The initials that Postal Inspector Carlson had placed on the back of the print will be visible by use of a "black light."

### D. Victims.

The government will present business records relating to, and testimony from, the individuals who purchased the counterfeit prints charged in the Indictment (other than the above-described undercover purchase reflected in Counts 1 and 9). The victims are expected to testify that they would not have purchased the prints had they known they were forgeries.

# E. <u>The Defendant's February 20, 2008 Confession.</u>

The government will present testimony from U.S. Postal Inspector Patrick Esteban regarding the Defendant's confession during execution of the search warrant on February 20, 2008. Postal Inspector Esteban will also testify that the Defendant walked around the gallery and showed the Inspector the Miró prints that were forgeries.

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Expert Testimony.

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The government will also present the testimony of NYU Professor Robert Lubar, who is expected to offer his opinion on the subject of whether the prints referenced in the Indictment (as well as approximately eight others) are forgeries.

#### G. Evidence Of Mailings and Interstate Wires.

Should the Defendant decline to agree to the government's proposed stipulation as to the mailing and interstate wire elements of the mail and wire fraud charges, the government will present documents and testimony satisfying those elements for all of the charges.

#### III. Anticipated Legal and Evidentiary Issues.

From the government's perspective, there are no legal issues regarding the soundness of the charges, and most of the major evidentiary issues have been raised in the motions in limine.

Based upon the Defendant's response to the government's motions in limine, Defendant's principal evidentiary dispute is to the admission of the December 11, 2007 wiretapped conversation between the Defendant and Bonfiglioli. Defendant asserts that, (1) if Bonfiglioli's statements are not offered for their truth, the conversation is irrelevant, unfairly prejudicial, and (2) if offered for their truth, the statements are inadmissible under the coconspirator exception to the hearsay rule (Federal Rule of Evidence 801(d)(2)(E)). For the reasons explained in the government's motion in limine on this issue, and as will be further supported in its reply brief, the government believes that these objections lack legal and factual support, and that the Court should admit the wiretap evidence.

The government has also learned subsequent to filing its Italian wiretap motion that the defense will not stipulate to the government's translation. The defense has not proposed an alternative translation, but has agreed to do so, and (if the Court deems the wiretapped conversation admissible), the government hopes that the parties will be able to work out a single English translation that both sides agree is accurate. If we are not able to reach agreement, the government will request the Court to make a pretrial ruling regarding the accuracy of the transcripts, and/or the procedures that the Court will employ if it decides to present competing translations to the jury. See United States v. Abonce-Barrera, 257 F.3d 959, 963-64 (9th Cir.

2001) (setting forth factors to be considered regarding admission of foreign language transcriptions: "(1) whether the district court reviewed the transcriptions and translations for accuracy, (2) whether the defense counsel had the opportunity to highlight alleged inaccuracies and to introduce alternative versions, and (3) whether the jury was allowed to compare the transcript to the tape and hear counsel's arguments as to the meaning of the conversations.") (internal quotations and citations omitted); *United States v. Armijo*, 5 F.3d 1229, 1234-35 (9th Cir. 1993) (no abuse of discretion where district judge did not review tape for accuracy where he was not fluent in Spanish and there was no agent involved in the conversation who could testify to its accuracy).

### IV. Miscellaneous.

### A. Trial Date.

The Court has not yet decided whether the trial will begin on September 20, 2010, December 6, 2010, or December 13, 2010. The government reiterates its position that the September 20, 2010 date is preferable, and that giving the defense an additional week of time to review Professor Lubar's expert report is sufficient, particularly in light of the facts that (a) the Defendant was indicted in August 2009; (b) the Defendant confessed in February 2008 that he knew the Bonfiglioli-acquired Miró prints were counterfeit, even pointing out which specific prints in his gallery were forgeries; and (c) the case involves neither novel legal theories nor particularly complicated facts.

If the Court is inclined to continue the trial until December, the government requests a December 6 trial date, with the expert disclosure schedule set forth in the government's Status Memorandum filed on August 16, 2010. If the trial will not begin until December, there is no reason to require Professor Lubar and the government to work virtually around-the-clock from September 2 to September 9 (the earliest possible date on which the government could disclose its expert report).

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# B. Potential for Amended Indictment and Verdict Form

Depending upon the trial date ultimately chosen by the Court, the government may be forced to dismiss one or more counts due to unavailability of victim witnesses. Should this event occur, the government will prepare a revised Indictment and verdict form, which will reflect only those counts remaining to be submitted to the jury. The government will further request that the defense stipulate to the revised indictment and verdict form, so that the Court may allow the revised Indictment to go to the jury room during deliberations without raising any potential appellate issues.

### C. Stipulations.

On August 6, 2010, the government proposed several stipulations to the defense in order to streamline the trial, as follows:

- that the prints were mailed, as alleged in Counts 1-8;
- that the credit card transactions and wire transfers were interstate wire transmissions, as alleged in Counts 9-15;
- that the chain of custody has been maintained for all items seized during the
  execution of the search warrant, and for all prints the USPIS received from
  customers who had purchased them from the Iannetti Gallery;
- all documents from, or created by, the Iannetti Gallery (including inventory cards, green ledger, sales contracts, consignment contracts, authenticity reports, website printouts, shipment records, and check stubs) are authentic under Fed. R. Evid.
   901 and constitute business records under Fed. R. Evid. 803(6); and
- all bank records (including checks, deposit slips, and bank statements) are authentic under Fed. R. Evid. 901 and constitute business records under Fed. R. Evid. 803(6).

The defense has not yet responded to these proposals. The government will likely propose additional stipulations as pretrial preparations continue; to the extent the defense agrees,

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the government will prepare formal stipulations to be read to the jury and admitted as part of the trial record. DATED: August 27, 2010 Respectfully submitted, MELINDA HAAG United States Attorney TRACIE L. BROWN THOMAS E. STEVENS Assistant United States Attorneys 

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